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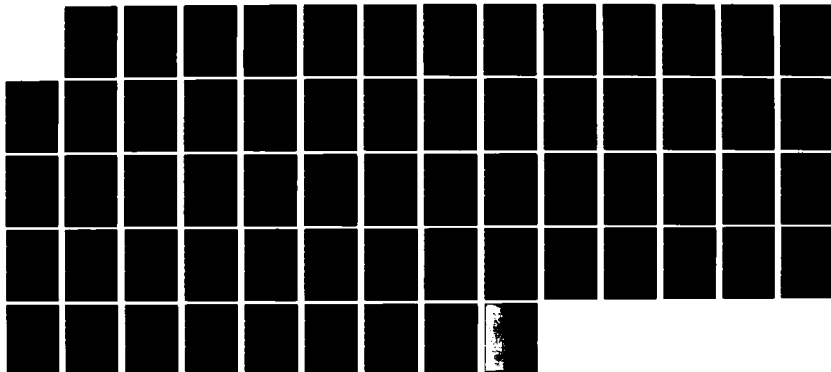
A REVIEW AND COMPILATION OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RECORDS FROM
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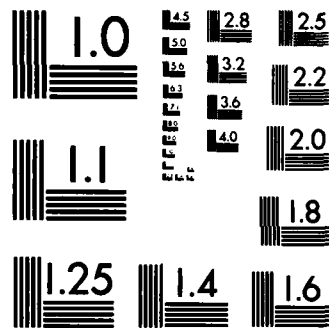
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The objectives of this report were 1) to provide a compilation of all sites recorded in the Abiquiu Reservoir District, 2) to evaluate the extant data and identify those problem areas that should be addressed prior to or at the initiation of a mitigation program, and 3) to recommend approaches to resolving the data problems.

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A Review & Compilation of Archaeological
Records From the Abiquiu Reservoir District

for

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Albuquerque District

by

Margaret A. Powers
and
Marilyn K. Swift

Submitted by:
Margaret A. Powers
Principal Investigator



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August 29, 1980

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Introduction

During the period June 26 through September 30, 1980, the Division of Conservation Archaeology conducted an archaeological data compilation project for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District.

The objectives of this project were 1) to provide a compilation of all sites recorded in the Abiquiu Reservoir District, 2) to evaluate the extant data and identify those problem areas that should be addressed prior to or at the initiation of a mitigation program, and 3) to recommend approaches to resolving the data problems.

Compilation of uniform format cultural resource inventories was completed for 332 sites. These site inventory forms are included as attachment I and the mylar base map of site locations is attachment II. Bibliographic references for each site are included as attachment III.

A review of past projects in the Abiquiu Reservoir District is presented in Part I of this report. Division of Conservation Archaeology data compilation procedures are discussed in Part II. Part III evaluates the existing data and Part IV presents our general recommendations. Additional site specific problem areas are described in the Appendices. LA/AR site number correspondences are listed in Appendix I.

Part I

Previous Work in the Abiquiu Reservoir District

Archaeological studies in the Abiquiu area concentrate in two major periods. Work published in the 1930s included ceramic studies and surveys by Mera and Hibben. Hibben also excavated Riana Ruin (AR420) during this period. The second period encompasses the 1970s. Work conducted by the School of American Research (SAR) between 1974 and 1980 constitutes the major source of information for the current data compilation project. The School of American Research projects have been assigned phase designations, and we have used these designations both on the site forms and in this report. The latest formal phase designation, Phase V, was made by Curtis Schaafsma, and refers to the excavation of AR4 (Cerrito Site). Since that assignment, no formal phase designations have been used. We have classed the latest SAR contract as Phase VI. The inundation study conducted by SAR for the National Park Service received no phase designation.

The following section summarizes the SAR work in the study area and briefly treats earlier work.

Phase I: Survey

Contract: NPS No. CX700050240 to School of American Research

Dates of Fieldwork: October 8 - October 18, 1974

Personnel: Curtis Schaafsma, Bob Slattery, Michael Bondick

Person/Days: approximately 25

Area Covered: 2057 acres below the 6180' contour.

Sites Recorded: AR1-33

Survey Method: 2-3 person crew with 50' (15m) spacing between individuals

Collections: Projectile points, other potentially diagnostic artifacts, no bulk collections

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: site types
ceramic identification
projectile point typology
culture history and site cultural affiliations

References:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.

1974 Final Report on a Survey of Abiquiu Reservoir. Unpublished manuscript, on file, the School of American Research, Santa Fe.

1975 Archaeological Survey and Excavation at Abiquiu Reservoir, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico: Phase I and Phase II. Unpublished manuscript, on file, the School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Phase II: Excavations

Contract: NPS No. CX700050322 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: November 25 - December 4, 1974

Personnel: Curtis Schaafsma (Field Director), James B. Walker (Administrator), John Beardsley, Jan Biella, Kit Causey, Jim Enloe, Mike Marshall, John Stein, Dan Witter, Emily Abbink

Person/Days: Approximately 85

Sites Excavated/Collected: AR1,2,3,5,6, and 7, all below the 6143' contour

Sites Described Only: AR26,27, and 30, all below the 6173' contour

Field Methods: General procedures

Grid system - 3 X 3m squares oriented toward magnetic north, with one axis alphabetic, the other numeric; when used to excavate features each pertinent 3 X 3m square divided into 9 1m

squares and numbered in the manner of sections beginning with #1 in the northeast corner, ending with #9 in the southwest corner

Feature excavation - 4 adjacent 3 X 3m grids partitioned into 9 1m squares, then surface collected and surface stripped; surface stripped soil screened through 1/4" screen except central square #5 which was screened through 1/16" screen; all surface collection and stripping remains designated level 0; subsequent excavation levels assigned Roman numerals beginning with Level I

General excavation procedures for ash, charcoal stains, and hearths - Remove surface debris; cut southern third of each hearth with 20cm wide trench to obtain profile; extract soil and pollen samples and C14 samples if available; trowel, excavate, and screen (1/16" ?) hearth contents

Surface collection - 50% sample obtained by collecting alternate 3 X 3m grids in a systematic checkerboard pattern

Exceptions AR1-surface collected only; no grid system; 3 areas defined and a bulk collection taken from 2 of these areas

AR2-in grid D3, squares 1,3,5, and 6 screened through 1/16" mesh; several subsurface trenches were excavated

AR3-all surface stripped soil screened through 1/4" mesh

AR5-grid system confined to areas not snow covered

AR6-a checkerboard grid collection in east 1/2 of site only, plus surface collection of grids near features and bulk collections to the north of the feature; heavy equipment stripping to sterile

AR7-surface collected only; bulk collections from a partitioning of the site into 4 quadrants

AR26,27, and 30-No collections or excavations

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses (112 person/days): Lithic analyses of AR5 and AR6 (12,971 items) coding format and attribute codes are given in Appendix A.

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.

1975 Archaeological Survey and Excavation at Abiquiu Reservoir, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico: Phase I and Phase II. Unpublished manuscript, on file, the School of American Research.

Phase III: Survey and Excavations

Contract: NPS No. CX12005B041 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: May 1 - May 23, 1975

Personnel: Douglas Schwartz (Principal Investigator), James B. Walker (Administrator), Curtis Schaafsma (Field Director), and crew chiefs Patricia Moberly (Crew #1), Oliver McCrary (Crew #2), Polly Schaafsma (Crew #3?), Christopher Causey (Crew #4), and John Beardsley (Crew #5). Dean Rainey, Clay Kilmer, Katherine Bell, Michael Schneider, Richard Kelly, Floyd Geery, Victor Contreras, Emily Abbink, Jean Hooten, Lynn Arany, Mark Bond, and Lee Heinsch (crew members)

Survey Phase

Person/Days: approximately 250

Area Covered: ca. 11574 acres between the 6180' and the 6362' contours

Sites Recorded: AR34-77 (P. Schaafsma, Crew #3?), AR100-177 (Crew #1), AR200-264 (Crew #2), AR400-424 (Crew #4), AR500-537 (Crew #5), for a total of 279 sites

Survey Method: 5 crews of 3-5 persons, including 1 mounted 2 person crew; crew members spaced 50-75' (15-23m) apart

Collections: Projectile points and other potentially diagnostic artifacts

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: Site types
Cultural affiliations

Excavation Phase

Person/Days: 44

Sites Tested: AR4 and AR513

Excavation Methods: Unknown

Exception: AR4, Feature L-3 X 3' grid system around periphery of feature, cleared to sterile in 10cm levels; feature itself divided into quadrants and excavated in natural levels; all material screened through 1/4" mesh

Collections: Projectile points and other potentially diagnostic artifacts

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses Ceramic and projectile point typologies - AR4 and AR513
 Lithic analyses - AR513
 Faunal analyses - AR4 and AR513
 Tree ring - AR4, AR513, and AR233

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1976 Archaeological Survey of Maximum Pool and Navajo
 Excavations at Abiquiu Reservoir, Rio Arriba County,
 New Mexico. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School
 of American Research, Santa Fe.

Phase IV: Excavations

Contract: City of Albuquerque dated 11/12/75 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: November 17 - December 10, 1975

Personnel: Douglas Schwartz (Principal Investigator), James B. Walker and John D. Beal (Administrators), Curtis F. Schaafsma (Field Director), Philip Hobler, Lawrence Linford, Christopher Causey, Patricia Moberly, Polly Schaafsma, and Bob Slattery (crew chiefs), Audrey Hobler, Oliver McCrary, Jane Whitmore, Virginia Mallory, Susan Hunter, Paul Grigg, Mike Taylor, David Curlee, Alan Rorex, Christine Truter, Michael Schneider, Paul Hayden, Larry Spear, Barbara Baldwin, Mannie Rubio, Chris Martin, Jon Jennings, Katie Collier, Nena Powell, John Poling, Andrew R. Gomolak, Ken Maynard, and Alan Hart (crew members)

Person/Days: 377.5

Sites Excavated: AR8,9,10,11,12,16,17,20,21,22,23,25,31,32B, all between the 6143' and 6170' contours

Field Methods: General procedures follow those of Phase II

- Exceptions
- AR9-no site wide grid system; 4 2 X 2m grids constructed around each excavated feature; the remainder of the site collected using transects spaced 2m apart; artifacts (tools ?) plotted on site map; structure 1 excavated by quadrants
 - AR12-portions of the grid system realigned; subsurface testing of 6075 square meters done with road grader; every 10th grader berm screened
 - AR17-grids used only around features; the remainder of the site collected using transects run from the edges of the site toward the center; each transect spaced 10 degrees from the next; artifacts were mapped
 - AR20-lithics mapped with respect to 3 reference points located along a north-south baseline; a large lithic area was collected as a bulk sample
 - AR21-each area (A&B) had its own grid system
 - AR23-100% collection of grids in area below 6170'; limited collections and excavations above 6170'; surface stripping of grids with a grader
 - AR31-100% of grids surface collected and stripped, isolated artifacts beyond grids were mapped
 - AR32B-Feature 1 divided in half, with each half constituting an excavational unit

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: Lithics only

Personnel: Albert C. Ward and Myreleen Ashman (Directors, Museum of Albuquerque), Fran Kenney (Laboratory Supervisor, Museum of Albuquerque), Curtis Schaafsma (Analysis Director), Patricia Moberly, Susan Hunter, Noreen Crombie, and Pamela Craig (analysis crew)

Methods: Similar to Phase II analysis; coding similar to Phase II with some additional variables; coding format and attribute codes given in Appendix B

Sample: 100% sample of complete collection, as well as material from Phase II sites AR1, 2, and 3 analyzed initially (total ca. 22,265 items); reanalysis by one observer of all material from AR9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 25, and 31 plus a 20% random sample of surface grid collections from AR8 and 23 and all artifacts from feature grids at AR8 and 23 (total 16,986 items)

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.

1977 Archaeological Excavation and Lithic Analysis in the Abiquiu Reservoir District, New Mexico: Phase IV. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Phase V: Cerrito Site (AR4)

Contract: Corps of Engineers No. DACW47-77-C-0046 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: August 15 - September 7, 1977

Personnel: Douglas W. Schwartz (Principal Investigator), Curtis F. Schaafsma (Project Director), Richard Lang, Jane Whitmore, and Steven Horvath (crew chiefs), Audrey Hobler, Meg Goldberg, Paul Hoylen, David Anderson, Oliver McCrary, Lori Wolf, Tim Maxwell, Michele Binder, Michael Marshall, and Jon Frissel (crew members), Jane Whitmore and Tim Maxwell (laboratory staff)

Person/Days: 320

Site Excavated: AR4

Field Methods: A 3 X 3m grid system paralleling a Corps of Engineers fence; around features each grid partitioned into 9 1m squares; excavation by 5-10cm arbitrary levels except where natural strata discerned; soil screened with 1/4" screens; 100% surface collection gridded area

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses:

Sampling: 100% of ceramics from Phase V excavation (total 1973 items)

Lithics selected from proveniences internal to features and immediately exterior to feature (total 2582 items)

Analysis Format:

Ceramics, see Appendix C

Lithics as in Phase IV, see Appendix C

Projectile Points, see Appendix C

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.

1979 The Cerrito Site (AR4), a Piedra Lumbre Phase Settlement at Abiquiu Reservoir. School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Phase VI: Testing and Survey

Contract: Corps of Engineers No. DACW47-79-C-0057 to School of American Research

Testing Phase

Dates of Field Work: April 30 - May 21, 1979

Personnel: Richard W. Lang (Field Director), Karol Klager, Nena Powell, Jane Whitmore, Meade Martin, and Katie Collier, (crew members), Todd Pink (archaeomagnetic sampling), James Schoenwetter (pollen analysis), William Robinson (tree ring analysis), Robert Gasser (paleobotany), Irene Stehli (radio carbon), Clement Meighan (obsidian hydration), Robert Sternberg (archaeomagnetic analysis), Richard Lang (ceramics), John D. Beal (projectile points)

Person/Days:

Sites Examined: AR4, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 42, 43, 45, 50 (??), 55, 59, 65, 100, 103, 105, 107, 108, 110, 111, 112, 121, 136 (??), 139 (??), 149, 162, 162, 168, 170, 177, 200, 203, 212, 214, 215, 222, 224, 230, 231, 234, 236 (?), 239 (?), 248, 252, 253, 254, 257, 261, 402, 403, 405, 406, 408, 417, 502, 510, 511, 512, 516, 519, 527, 530, all between the 6170' and 6362' feet contours (total 62 sites)

Sites Recorded (new sites): AR538, 539, 540, 541

Field Procedures: Site relocation and redescription, if necessary
Evaluation of potential inundation damage
Probing and testing of features for suitable analytical samples
Collection of samples; obsidian, hydration, archaeomagnetic, bone, flotation, pollen, tree ring, diagnostic artifacts
On 20° slope, establishment of 1m square grids and piece plots to measure downslope movement of lithics (no. of sites?)
Collection of ceramic samples, if present
Temporary stabilization of endangered structural features

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: approximately 55% of the organic and analytical samples processed (i.e. tree ring, pollen, flotation, C¹⁴, archaeomagnetic, obsidian hydration analyses)

Approximately 54% of the lithic and ceramic samples processed

Reference:

Beal, John D.
1980 Sample and Site Specific Archaeological Salvage at Abiquiu Reservoir. Unpublished manuscript, draft, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Survey Phase

Dates of Fieldwork: September 27 - October 4, 1979

Personnel: John D. Beal (administrator), Karol Klager (field supervisor) Merrill R. Gilbert and Ricardo P. Romero (crew members)

Person/Days: 50

Survey Methods: 1 crew of 3, spaced 20-50m apart depending on terrain

Area Covered: 450 acres from ca. 6340' to 6540' contour which completes the survey phase for all project lands (remaining fee land).

Sites Recorded: 920-1 through 920-47

Collections: Diagnostic artifacts

Repository for Collection: School of American Research

Analyses: Site descriptions and evaluations
Evaluation of LA3505 (Palisade Ruin)

Reference:

Klager, Karol J.
1980 Archaeological Survey of Remaining Corps of Engineers Project Land at Abiquiu Dam, New Mexico. The School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Inundation Study

Contract: NPS Purchase Order No. PX7029-7-0644 to School of American Research

Dates of Fieldwork: June 16 - June 19, 1977

Personnel: Curtis Schaafsma, Krokeotz, Tarasovic, Prokotetz

Person/Days: 120 (excludes NPS); NPS: 8-10 days + laboratory assistants

Sites Discussed: AR512, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 23, 26, 27, 30, 32

Sites Excavated: AR512 (used as control site for study)

Field Methods: Collection and testing at AR512 similar to Phase II procedures; surface soil samples for chemical analysis taken near features and in 2 transects; surface pollen samples taken from selected grids.

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: Soil Chemistry
Intrasite lithic patterning and inundation effects
Obsidian hydration
Archaeomagnetic sampling

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1978 The Mechanical and Chemical Effects of Inundation at Abiquiu Reservoir. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Other Work

1. Contract: Corps of Engineers No. DACW47-77-C-0046 (Cerrito Site) to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: ?

Personnel: ?

Person/Days: ?

Sites Examined: AR4, AR35, AR523, AR524

Field and Lab Methods: ?

Collections: ?

Analyses: Existing and potential damage

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.
1975 An Archaeological Clearance Survey Report on Abiquiu Reservoir: The Cerrito Recreation Site. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

2. Contract: Corps of Engineers Purchase Order No. DACW47-78-M-0405 to School of American Research

Dates of Field Work: June 26 - June 28, 1980

Personnel: Curtis Schaafsma, Richard Lang, Hoski Schaafsma

Person/Days: 19

Area Covered: ca. 40 acres, above 6362' contour

Sites Recorded: AR603

Sites Collected: AR102

Field Methods: 1 crew of 3, spaced 50ft. (15m) apart

AR102-Areas A and B - bulk collected
Areas C, E, and F: 134 3 x 3 grids collected

Repository for Collections: School of American Research

Analyses: None

Reference:

Schaafsma, Curtis F.

1978 Archaeological Mitigation of AR102. Unpublished manuscript, on file, School of American Research, Santa Fe.

3. Contract: NPS Memorandum of Agreement #14-10-333-295 to Museum of New Mexico and School of American Research

Dates of Fieldwork: April ~ (mid) May, 1958

Personnel: Stewart Peckham (Field Director), and 4 laborers, Stanley Stubbs (ceramic identification)

Person/Days: ?

Sites Excavated: LA3505 (Palisade Ruin)

Field Methods: 27 rooms and 1 kiva excavated (ca. 58% of room spaces); enclosing palisade, and small portion of central plaza excavated

Collections: See Appendix D (from Klager 1980)

Repository for Collections: Museum of New Mexico

Analyses: Ceramic and lithic (tools) rough sort
Tree-ring

Reference:

Peckham, Stewart

1959 The Palisade Ruin, LA3505, Archaeological Salvage Excavations near the Abiquiu Dam, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. On file, Museum of New Mexico.

4. Riana Ruin was excavated by Frank C. Hibben and the results of this excavation appear in Hibben (1937). No other information is available.

Part II

The Data Compilation Project

Contract: Corps of Engineers No. DACW47-80-M-0594

Dates of Performance: June 26 to September 30, 1980

Personnel: Meade F. Kemrer (Principal Investigator), Margaret A. Powers (Principal Investigator and Project Director), and Marilyn K. Swift (Archaeologist), Wayne Williams (draftsman)

Person/Days: 132

Sites Examined: 332 sites recorded or studied by the SAR

Methods: Discussed in detail below

References: See Below

Data Sources

Documents used in the data compilation project were provided by SAR, the Corps of Engineers, and Curtis Schaafsma. The following documents have been provided by SAR.

- 1) Original Phase I (?) and Phase III topo maps as follows:
 - Ghost Ranch Quadrangle - 4 copies
 - Canones Quadrangle - 1 copy
 - Echo Amphitheater Quadrangle - 4 copies
 - Laguna Peak Quadrangle - 1 copy
 - Youngsville Quadrangle - 3 copies
- 2) Phase VI original survey topo maps as follows:
 - Ghost Ranch Quadrangle - 2 copies
 - Echo Amphitheater Quadrangle - 2 copies
- 3) Phase VI survey forms: 47 of the total 332 sites
- 4) Survey field notes: 218 of the total 332 sites
- 5) National Park Service (NPS) inventories; 276 of the total 332 sites
- 6) Photo logs: Phase II, III, and IV
- 7) Photos: Phase I, II, III, IV, and V
- 8) FS sheets: Phase II, III, IV, V and VI but not all Phases completely represented
- 9) Testing notes: Phase II, IV, V, VI
- 10) Site plans: (Originals and duplicates, those redone during testing phase and those redrafted in reports): ca. 250 of the total 332 sites or roughly 75%

Documents provided by the Corps of Engineers include:

- 1) 1 blueline location map
- 2) Reports for Phase I,II,III,IV,V,VI, (the report on Phase VI testing is in draft form only), the Inundation study, and maximum annual inundation levels

Documents provided by Curtis Schaafsma include:

- 1) 1974 report to NPS
- 2) Site sketches for ca. 10 sites

Prior to recording the sites, the following activities were performed:

- 1) A site form was designed by Jan Biella, Corps archaeologist, and Margaret Powers and 50 forms for laboratory evaluation were produced. Forms were then revised based on results of this trial run. The finalized format for the Cultural Resource Inventory form is presented in Appendix E.
- 2) An inventory of text references by publication and page number was prepared for each site (Attachment III).
- 3) Data sources for the projects were inventoried and missing data were requested from Curtis Schaafsma and SAR.
- 4) Locations of sites were confirmed and conflicts resolved as discussed below.
- 5) UTM Coordinates (site centers) were calculated for all confirmed site locations.
- 6) All Phase I and III photo logs were tabulated by site number.

Specific methods for recording data are discussed below by category.

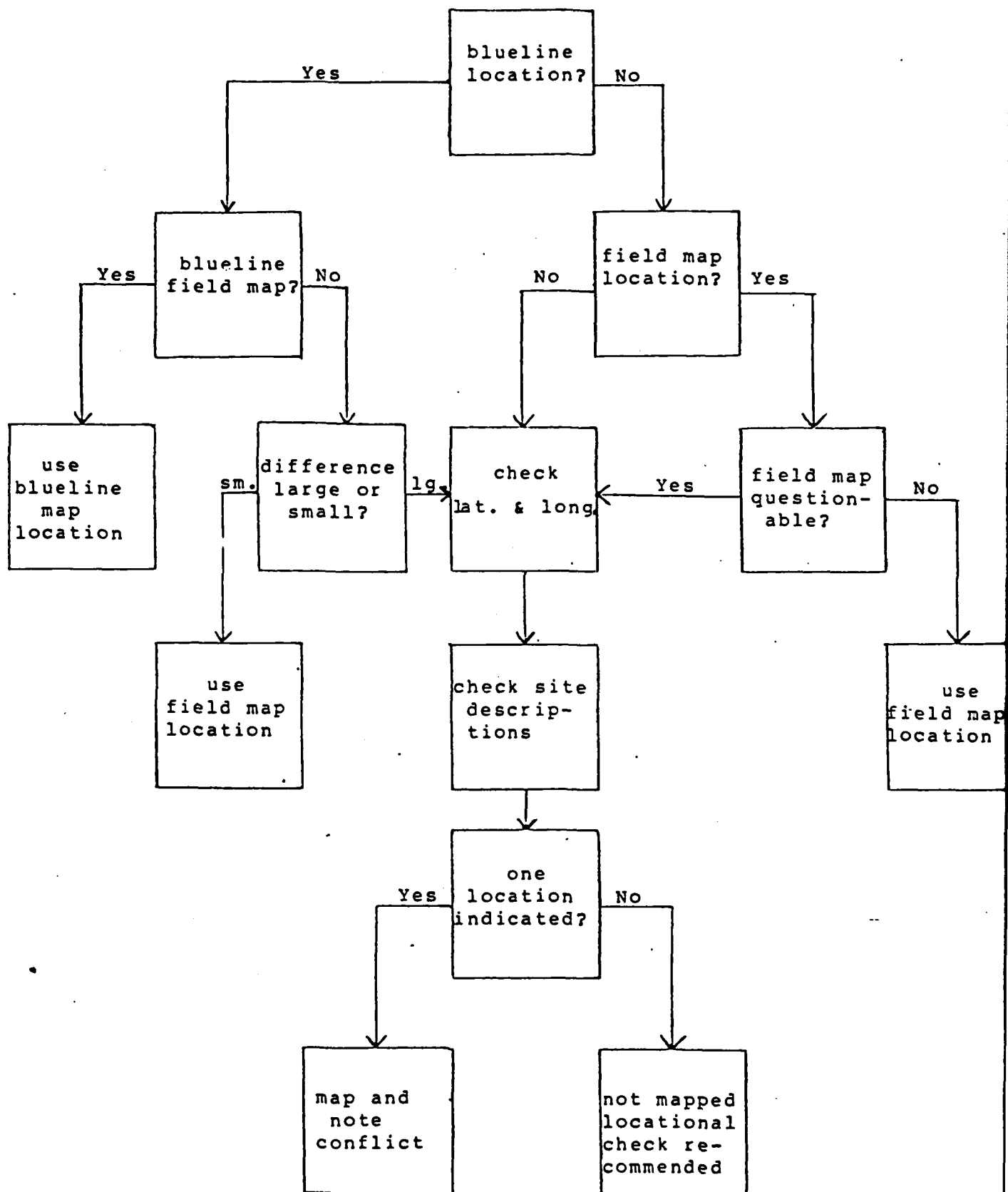
Locational and Environmental Data

The first step in organizing the data was to locate the site precisely on 7.5' series topo maps. The following procedure was developed:

- 1) Using a blueline map (1:24000) prepared by SAR for the Phase III report, we transferred the locations and boundaries of sites by overlaying the blueline map with USGS topo maps on a light table. Some distortion in the blueline relative to the topo maps complicated the transfer.
- 2) The locations were then checked against the locations as shown on the original field topo maps. Discrepancies were noted and resolved as indicated in Figure 1.
- 3) The dimensions of each site were compared to site sketches and the NPS inventory and discrepancies noted.

Differences in location were resolved by weighting the data sources as shown in Figure 1. Sites for which field location checks are recommended are listed in Appendix F.

Figure 1 Decision Framework for Locational Conflicts



Adjustments in site size were handled as follows:

- 1) Topographic map site boundaries were enlarged as necessary to include additional features described (by distance and direction) on inventory sheets or sketch maps.
- 2) Site shapes and sizes as shown on sketches were incorporated on topo maps provided that discrepancies were not large.
- 3) Dotted lines are used to enclose sites composed of 2 or more noncontinuous areas. UTM's were calculated for the approximate center.
- 4) Dotted lines also bound sites with estimated boundaries.

Adjustments in site location and size have ramifications in other areas, particularly elevation. Minor elevational differences occur on a regular basis between our final topo locations and the NPS inventories. Elevations derived from topos have been used throughout. Those sites for which there is an elevational difference of greater than 20' (as measured from the lower site boundary) between the NPS inventories and the final topo location are listed in Appendix G.

UTM coordinates also derive from topo locations. All UTM's are center designations. Large sites and some with multiple areas have additional UTM data. This additional UTM data is indicated by an asterisk and noted on the site inventory form.

All of our UTM and elevational calculations were checked by Alan Reed. Sites recorded by Klager's crew during the Phase VI survey were the only ones for which UTM locations were originally given, and minor differences occurred between Klager's calculations and our own. Consequently UTM's for each of the Phase VI sites were recalculated, and this recalculated location is the one which appears in the site inventory. Such minor discrepancies are expectable occurrences. They occur because of variations in pencil point widths, in guideline alignments, in photographic distortions of the UTM template, and in the individual recorder's ability to interpolate between template marks. In general, we expect the UTM coordinates to be within 20 to 40m of the correct location as shown on the topographic map.

Topographic situation was taken in all instances directly from report sources. Conflicts between report descriptions and the topographic setting as indicated by topo map locations are noted in Appendix H. Definitions of topographic situations are those given by Schaafsma (1976:5-14) and Klager (1980).

Soil and substrate data were derived from composite sources: survey notes, where available, notes on sketches, inventories, texts, and excavation data from post survey investigations. Based on textual information, all site locations described as first terrace were assumed to have Fernando loam soils (Schaafsma 1976:11).

The direction of slope was derived from downslope arrows on sketches, drainage directions and locations on sketches, text and survey notes, and topo locations where site boundaries cross 2 or more contour lines.

The steepness of the slope was extracted from descriptors on sketches, from the NPS inventory, from the published sources, or from topo maps in obviously steep or level terrain.

Exposure was extrapolated from survey notes and topo locations. Topo locations were used only for sites in canyon side and similar settings.

Ecological zones were derived from 2 principal sources. Klager (1980) used the following terms which we took verbatim: pinyon juniper woodland, juniper grassland, shrub grassland.

For the remainder of the sites, descriptions of ecological zones given in survey notes and texts were translated into one of three Upper Sonoran plant communities:

Pinyon-juniper woodland (usually heavily dominated by juniper)

Desert scrub (shrubs; generally sagebrush dominated)

Desert grassland (grasses with sparse cacti)

These designations were extrapolated from the floral descriptions of the reservoir (Schaafsma 1976), and are designed to correspond to the broader scale divisions of the vegetative community classification system being implemented by the Laboratory of Anthropology. In some instances, sites were assigned to the transition zones between these communities. Where survey notes and text descriptions of ecological zones were lacking, vegetative classifications were derived from SAR photographs and occasional notes on sketches. Questionable assignments are indicated with question marks.

Drainage systems were assigned based on the named drainage basin in which a site was located. Sites located along unnamed drainages were assigned to the named drainage into which the unnamed drainage flowed. In addition to the drainage designation itself, a second descriptor, used by Schaafsma (1976:39-40) to designate various areas of the Reservoir District, was added in parentheses. If this descriptor did not differ from that of the drainage basin, it was not listed.

Cultural Data

The single or multicomponent nature of each site was derived from NPS inventory descriptions. A subjective judgement was made by our staff based on survey documentation in the questionable cases. That is, if there is a doubt about whether one or many components are represented, the placement of the question mark in the single component slot reflects our judgement that it is probably single component. A question mark in the multicomponent slot reflects our belief that the site is probably multicomponent.

The cultural/temporal affiliation of each site was taken directly, from the NPS inventory and published data. Inconsistencies within these sources or questions raised in our minds are included with other site specific comments in Appendix H. The basis for these assignments was also taken from the inventory and textual data.

Site descriptions are distilled from all available descriptive data, the bulk of which is contained in the NPS inventory and Klager (1980). If additional information is available beyond these one-line descriptions, it is entered on attached artifact and/or feature forms. Attached forms are indicated on the first line of the site description. If neither artifact nor feature forms are indicated, the one-line description contains all the information available.

Comments following the site description are of two types: 1) inferences and associations made by original project personnel and 2) our comments, which are set off by parentheses.

Artifact forms describe assemblages for sites and portions of sites and are segregated by component (in multicomponent sites) if possible. Labels used in the inventory, sketches, and texts to describe concentrations within sites were retained. Unlabeled concentrations were assigned "cluster" numbers. These "cluster" numbers were also entered in the appropriate areas on sketch maps. Areas or features designated by number or letter in post survey examinations were also retained. If discrepancies existed between area or feature designations at different phases of work, the latest devised system was used with previous designations in parentheses. Feature labels were assigned and marked on sketch maps if no prior designation existed.

Since no formal sampling method was employed in any survey phase, we classified the kind of examination the surveyor performed as an inspection. The strategy appears to be some kind of grab sample of varying intensity. Sites examined during the testing phases were sampled in several ways. The type of sample used, as described in the documents, is indicated under Sample Frame.

Artifact densities and frequencies are given only if they are calculated and reported in field notes, inventory, or text. We did not calculate density from artifact frequencies when only frequencies were given.

Feature descriptions are listed by provenience, that is, by area or cluster if they are within such a zone and also by component. If the component is not specified on the feature form, it is identical to that given on page 1 of the site form.

Question marks in the component slots of artifact and/or feature forms indicate either that the component cannot be specified by time or culture or that the separation of the artifacts/features into different components is questionable. The latter situation can occur when a diagnostic projectile point may or may not be associated with the other artifacts found on the site. It also occurs when des-

criptions of artifact assemblages in survey notes and other sources are not clear as to what artifacts belong to which component, or whether all artifacts belong to a single component.

Site size was derived directly from scaled sketch maps. These measurements and the area calculated from them took precedence over other sources, i.e. NPS inventory and text. If sketches were absent or if they lacked scales, the inventory and text data were used. In cases of small differences between inventory and text data the larger dimensions were used to ensure that all cultural remains were included. Missing site dimension axes reflect the absence of sketch and report data.

The depth of fill was obtained from profiles of tested features and from survey notes when available.

Site condition was extrapolated from all available sources but is a subjective judgement on our part. The basis for the categorization is the extent to which specific damage is described for the site. The category "deteriorated" is used when most of the data potential of a site appears to have been exhausted by either natural or cultural causes. Sites that have been completely collected, as in the case of a site represented by a single projectile point, are classed as deteriorated.

Sites exposed in arroyo banks but otherwise buried are checked as "unexposed." The category "unaltered" is checked in all cases. This category is assumed to apply to formal renovation or remodeling of structures and features as opposed to scientific data extraction or natural processes of alteration, and therefore cannot be used to characterize the kinds of resources present in the Abiquiu Reservoir District.

Site disturbance (Characterization of Condition) consists of a set of factors that have affected the integrity of the site. The presence of any one of those factors is indicated either by a check or by a percentage entered next to that factor. Percentages indicate the proportion of the site area affected if calculable. Checks signify that the size of an area over which a given factor operated is not known. The presence of specific disturbance factors was derived from sketches, survey notes where available, NPS inventories, and textual descriptions (especially Klager (1980) and various testing projects). As noted above, percentage of area affected is given. This does not reflect the importance of these areas relative to others. For example, vandalism of 1% of the site area may have disturbed 80% of the structural remains.

Inundation as a disturbance factor is recorded in terms of frequency of flooding and is directly linked to site elevation. Sites above 6220', for example, have never been inundated, while sites below 6170' are permanently flooded. The inundation frequency is based on Corps of Engineers data on yearly maxima from the initial flooding of the pool through early 1980. The inundation episodes given on the site form represent the approximate number of years in

which a specific elevation has been flooded. Sites that span a wide elevational range are given a span of inundation occurrences. The number of inundation episodes given for each site represents a conservative estimate, since it does not account for intra annual fluctuations or the fact that inundation records for several years were not available.

Klager's (1980) report includes specific recommendations with respect to National Register eligibility and these recommendations were entered on the Phase VI site inventories. Virtually all other sites were recommended for nomination as part of an archaeological district. A few sites with greater than average research potential were recommended for nomination on their own merits. Sites consisting of a single (collected) artifact were not recommended.

Repository and Records

The documents available for each site at the time of this compilation are listed under site records. These records, unless otherwise noted, are under curation at the School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Photos are included under site records and are listed as they appear on photo logs, but in many cases we were unable to match log entries with contact prints and negatives. In addition, some photos are published in reports but we do not have photo log references. The citation of photos then should not be interpreted to mean that the actual photos are available. Because the bulk of the photos are from Phase III, unless otherwise noted photo numbers are from Phase III. All other project photos are identified by phase. Within the Phase III photos, there are several different numbering systems. Most photo logs give either crew number and/or crew leader, roll, and exposure numbers. Some crew chiefs used sequential numbering that cross cuts roll numbers, others began with #1 when numbering exposures on each new roll of film. These systems were preserved intact in the photo references.

Collections are also listed under site records and are referenced by whatever system was used by the crew chief. Two methods are common. One system employs only FS (field specimen) designations. These designations are sequential for each site. The second system is essentially the same except that in addition to the specimen number, the notation also includes the site number as well as the feature and level number where applicable. When we lacked FS sheets describing collections, but where artifacts apparently were collected, the category "Collections" was followed with a question mark. When the identification of the collected item was in doubt, this identification was followed with a question mark.

With the exception of Phase VI survey sites (Klager 1980), references include all pages on which the site is explicitly referred to by number. General discussions that may pertain to the site are excluded. Page numbers are not given for the Phase VI survey sites. The complete citation for all references can be found in the reference section of this report.

Part III

Evaluation of Existing Data

School of American Research work in the Abiquiu Reservoir District has been consistent in both field and laboratory methods, especially in the testing phases. Curated site records are largely complete and are relatively well organized.

For the purposes of this project, there are several data deficiencies in the survey phases. These reflect two areas of concern: 1) missing forms, records, etc. and 2) variables not fully addressed. The most critical missing records are Phase I and Phase III field logs (site descriptions) covering AR1-77, AR400-424, and AR513-525. These constitute approximately 35% of the total inventory. Their absence is offset to some extent by the NPS inventory sheets. Second in importance are missing site plans. Some may have been lost (AR513-525) but most of the missing plans were never done in the field. The sites lacking sketches total 85 (25% of the inventory). In addition another 37 sites have unscaled sketches. Third, there are no Phase I photo logs, and photo numbering systems are inconsistent. Phase III photo logs appear complete but there is a problem correlating them to the contact prints and negatives. Photos for 128 Phase II sites (ca 39% of the inventory) could not be correlated with contact prints, or were never taken, or did not turn out. Phase IV photos are logged but contact prints would be easier to use if labelled. Phase VI photos (testing) were not included in the SAR data supplied to us. However, since we used photographic documentation rather infrequently, the photo problems were not serious. They may pose difficulties in relocating sites.

The second major area of concern involves the site data itself and includes problems with 1) site location, 2) site size and boundaries, 3) scanty descriptions of features and artifacts, 4) lack of consideration of natural and cultural disturbance, and 5) other less critical areas.

Accurate site locations are essential for calculating other site characteristics: UTM's, elevation, topographic situation, and inundation frequencies. Several errors in the blue line map, including duplicate site numbers, were noted. The field maps on the other hand occasionally displayed multiple locations for the same site. Some locational errors were identified and corrected in Phase VI, but others were not. Inaccuracies with respect to the placement of sites are to be anticipated when only topographic maps are available for field use. Within the parameters of the topo maps, which themselves have a built in error of 10-15%, site locations could easily be off by 100m in level areas or 20 or more vertical feet in sloping areas. The elevational margin of error is the more critical because of the nature of reservoir impact. One site was shifted from below to above 6220' and 9 sites were revised downward, below 6220' during this project.

The approximately 0.5 sq. mile area between Arroyo del Chamiso and Comanche Canyon, north of the Chama, has an especially high frequency of questionable site locations. Phase VI efforts to relocate some of these sites apparently failed, and the location of

others were changed. Approximately half of the sites in this section have problematic locations.

The sizes and boundaries of sites are uncertain in 138 cases. These uncertainties are the outcome of several different events including missing sketch scales, probable misreading of sketch scales, and lack of lines defining the limits of artifact distributions on the sketches.

The overwhelming difficulty, however, in working with the Abiquiu data, with the notable exceptions of the testing projects and Klager's Phase VI survey, is the scanty descriptive data. This is true for the majority of Phase I and III site records. There are virtually no estimates of assemblage size or density. Feature descriptions are frequently vague and feature size is often omitted. The descriptions of concentrations within sites do not correlate well with site maps (again Klager's survey is an exception and is exemplary in this regard). The lack of labelling of features tends to make sorting them out or identifying clusters difficult. Soil and depth of fill are infrequently and/or incompletely described or estimated. Lithic material types are virtually always given, at least in gross categories. However, information about assemblage size, density, and attributes of debitage, information that has increased in analytical importance over the last few years, is only minimally represented in the descriptions. These omissions are not merely simplifications of field data for the NPS inventories but apparently reflect their absence in the survey notes.

The primary ramifications of this state of affairs are that 1) it will be difficult to precisely estimate the number of person days required for mitigation studies and 2) that detailed stratification of the sites on functional or technological grounds prior to mitigation will be very difficult. In addition, Phase I and III data are not suitable for the types of analyses of spatial patterning we have come to expect from current surveys. However, gross stratification on the basis of site morphology, e.g. presence or absence of hearths, is possible and a few lithic sites have already been classified as gravel quarry sites (pedregal sites). Moreover, sites could be sampled randomly and post stratified.

The final critical area is the discussion of site condition. Rarely are factors of site impact mentioned, though some impacts are evident, such as roads drawn on sketch maps. Only 56% of all sites have any information of site condition. Since the degree of site disturbance affects the site's research potential, we feel that this is a severe disadvantage when planning mitigation sampling. Moreover, data on the degree of slope is often missing. Since wave action and flooding appear to affect steep slopes more severely potential impacts of this nature are hard to assess from the survey data.

On the other hand, gaps in the data pertaining to ecological zone and exposure are less critical as far as stratifying or understanding the sites is concerned.

Part IV

Recommendations

This section outlines some potential solutions to the data problems discussed in Part III.

The first priority should be checking site locations. This should include an SAR review of locations in the area between Chamiso and Comanche, north of the Chama. Perhaps these locational matters can be resolved in the lab but we suspect it would be better to resurvey this area (ca 9 person days estimated) and reassign site numbers as necessary. Certain other sites also require location checks. These are listed in Appendix F. Some of these sites simply need to be located more accurately and this can be handled as a first phase of the mitigation plan; others could not be relocated during Phase VI. Given the potential errors in topo locations, we suggest that sites also be plotted on aerial photos, if available.

Second, prior to implementation of any staged mitigation based on changes in water level, a first phase should involve a field check to confirm elevational ranges and establish slope.

Third, because of questions about site condition, site selection based on random sampling should include more than the minimal number of desired sites so that less productive sites may be eliminated from the sample.

Fourth, all sites to be included in the mitigation sample might best be inspected initially and boundary and fill determinations made so that time can be reasonably allocated to each site.

Fifth, for ease of future reference, we suggest that someone familiar with the sites look over the contact prints and photo logs and establish the identity of site photos, labelling them appropriately.

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Appendix A

Phase II Coding Format

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>COLUMN</u>
1	Site No.	1 & 2
2	Grid No.	3, 4, & 5
3	Level	6
4	Specimen No.	7, 8, & 9
5	Item No.	10, 11, & 12
6	Material	13, 14, 15, 16, & 17
7	Stage of Manufacture	18
8	Cortex	19
9	Measurement	20, 21, & 22
10	Utilized Portion	23
11	Marginal Retouch	24
12	Wear Pattern	25
13	Edge Angle	26 & 27
14	Utilized Portion (2)	28
15	Marginal Retouch (2)	29
16	Wear Pattern (2)	30
17	Edge Angle (2)	31 & 32
18	Utilized Portion (3)	33
19	Marginal Retouch (3)	34
20	Wear Pattern (3)	35
21	Edge Angle (3)	36 & 37
22	Utilized Portion (4)	38
23	Marginal Retouch (4)	39
24	Wear Pattern (4)	40
25	Edge Angle (4)	41 & 42

Phase II Lithic Categories

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
1009	Chert
1010	Gray chert
1030	Black chert
1060	Red chert (jasper)
10616	Red chert
1070	Yellow-brown chert
1071	Pennsylvanian chert
1073	Olive-brown chert
1090A (10900)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white
1090B (10901)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; black inclusions
1090C (10902)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; black inclusions-glossy
1090D (10903)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; red inclusions
1090E (10904)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; red and yellow inclusion
1090F (10905)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; yellow inclusions
1090G (10906)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; red, yellow, and black inclusions
1090H (10907)	Pedernal chert-opaque-yellow and black
1090I (10908)	Pedernal chert-opaque-red and black
1091A (10910)	Pedernal chert-chal.-clear to transparent

Appendix A - cont.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
1091B (10911)	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow inclusions
1091C (10912)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red and black inclusions
1091D (10913)	Pedernal chert-chal.-black, massy inclusions
1091E (10914)	Pedernal chert-chal.-white; red inclusions
1091F (10915)	Pedernal chert-chal.-white inclusions
1091G (10916)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red and yellow inclusions
1091H (10917)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red, yellow and black inclusions
1091I (10918)	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow and black inclusions
1091J (10919)	Pedernal chert-chal.
1093	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow cores; translucent rinds
1120	Silicified wood-red
1130	Silicified wood
1141	Silicified wood-white and black
1151	Silicified wood, Jemez variety
1161	Silicified wood, brown-gray black
11907	Silicified wood
2010	Sandstone-massive-light brown
2020	Sandstone-slabby-light brown
2200	Quartzite-sedimentary-light gray, granular
2205	Quartzite-sedimentary-light tan, red-fine grain
3351	Quartz-sillimanite schist
3401	Basalt-vesicular-black
3410	Basalt-vesicular-black
3501	Obsidian-clear-banded
3520	Obsidian-clear-brown tinge (Jemez)
3521	Obsidian-streaky or mottled-red or brown (Jemez)
3530	Obsidian-smoky-light gray-white/gray inclusions Polvadera Peak area
3531	Obsidian-smoky (same as 3530)
3700	Basalt-vitrophyre-black/dark gray-fine grained
4000	Quartzite-undifferentiated
4001	Quartzite-snowy white
4402	Quartzite-gray-banded
4560	Quartz-mica schist

<u>CODE</u>	<u>STAGE OF MANUFACTURE</u>
0	Utilized parent material
1	Primary core
2	Secondary core
3	Flake
4	Shatter
5	Biface: complete
6	Biface: partial
7	Uniface
8	Pressure flake
9	Trimming flake

Appendix A - cont.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>CORTEX</u>
0	Not present
1	Dorsal Surface of flake
2	Striking platform of flake only
3	Both dorsal surface and striking platform
4	Most of surface
5	Partial coverage
6	Trace

<u>CODE</u>	<u>LENGTH (MAX DIMENSION)</u>
0	Less than 10mm
1	10-12mm
2	13-14mm
3	15-17mm
4	18-22mm
5	23-26mm
6	27-33mm
7	34-42mm
8	43-59mm
9	More than 59mm

<u>CODE</u>	<u>UTILIZED PORTION</u>
0	Utilized original surface
1	Proximal end of flake
2	Distal end of flake
3	Indeterminate end of flake
4	Lateral edge of flake: left (view from dorsal side)
5	Lateral edge of flake: right
6	Perimeter
7	Convenient edge (usually on shatter)
8	Notch
9	Projection

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MARGINAL RETOUCH</u>
0	Unretouched
1	Unifacial: ventral surface of flake
2	Unifacial: dorsal surface of flake
3	Bifacial
4	Unifacial: other than a flake

<u>CODE</u>	<u>WEAR PATTERN</u>
A	Light, unifacial step fracture
B	Heavy, unifacial step fracture
C	Light, unifacial chipping
D	Light, bifacial attrition
E	Heavy, bifacial attrition
F	Bifacial percussion (percussion on an edge)
G	Percussion on an original surface
H	Light, rotary chipping
I	Rotary step fracture
J	Attrition on a projection
K	Polish

Appendix A - cont.

CODE	<u>FRAGMENTATION</u>
Blank	Whole
0	Proximal end of flake
1	Distal end of flake
2	Midsection of flake
3	Lateral edge of flake
4	Broken biface or uniface
5	Broken core

Appendix B

Phase IV Coding Format

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>COLUMN</u>
1	Site Number	1,2
2	Grid Number	3,4,5
3	Level	6
4	Specimen Number	7,8,9
5	Item Number	10,11,12
6	Material	13,14,15,16,17
7	Stage of Manufacture	18
8	Cortex	19
9	Measurement (Length)	20,21,22
10	Utilized Portion	23
11	Marginal Retouch	24
12	Wear Pattern	25
13	Edge Angle	26,26 (sic)
14	Utilized Portion (2)	28
15	Marginal Retouch (2)	29
16	Wear Pattern (2)	30
17	Edge Angle (2)	31,32
18	Utilized Portion (3)	33
19	Marginal Retouch (3)	34
20	Wear Pattern (3)	35
21	Edge Angle (3)	36,37
22	Utilized Portion (4)	38
23	Marginal Retouch (4)	39
24	Wear Pattern (4)	40
25	Edge Angle (4)	41,42
26	Width	48,49,50
27	Thickness	51,52,53
28	Fragmentation	54
29	Heat Treatment	70 (not used)
30	Meter Square	73
31	Feature Number	74
32	Grids over 3 digits long	75,76,77,78,79

Phase IV Lithic Categories

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
1010	Fossiliferous chert
1030	Black chert
1060	Red chert (jasper)
1070	Yellow-brown chert
1073	Oliver-brown chert
1090A (10900)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white
1090B (10901)	Pedernal chert-opaque white; black inclusions
1090C (10902)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white; black inclusions-gloss
1090D (10903)	Pedernal chert-opaque-white, red inclusions

Appendix B - cont.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
1090E (10904)	Pedernal chert-opaque white, red and yellow inclusions
1090F (10905)	Pedernal chert-opaque white, yellow inclusions
1090G (10906)	Pedernal chert-opaque white; red, yellow, black inclusions
1090H (10907)	Pedernal chert-opaque-yellow and black
1090I (10908)	Pedernal chert-opaque-red and black
1091A (10910)	Pedernal chert-chal.-clear to transparent
1091B (10911)	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow inclusions
1091C (10912)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red and black inclusions
1091D (10913)	Pedernal chert-chal.-black, massy inclusion
1091E (10914)	Pedernal chert-chal.-white, red inclusions
1091F (10915)	Pedernal chert-chal.-white inclusions
1091G (10916)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red and yellow inclusions
1091H (10917)	Pedernal chert-chal.-red, yellow, and black inclusions
1091I (10918)	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow and black inclusions
1093	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow core, translucent rind
1100	Silicified wood, misc.
1112	Silicified wood, brown-gray black
1151	Silicified wood, yellow brown, Jemez variety
1400	Chert, misc.
1600	Chert, gray
2200	Quartzite-sedimentary-light gray, granular
2205	Quartzite-sedimentary-light tan or red, fine grain
3500	Obsidian-clear-banded
3501	Obsidian-clear-banded Same
3509	Obsidian-clear-banded
3510	Obsidian-dense-black
3520	Obsidian-clear-brown tinge (Jemez)
3521	Obsidian-streaky or mottled red or brown (Jemez)
3530	Obsidian-smoky-light gray and/or white inclusions (Polvadera Peak)
3700	Basalt-vitrophyre-black/dark gray-fine grained
4000	Quartzite-undifferentiated
4001	Quartzite-snowy white Same
4002	Quartzite-snowy white
4402	Quartzite-gray-banded

<u>CODE</u>	<u>UTILIZED PORTION</u>
0	Utilized original surface
1	Proximal end of flake
2	Distal end of flake
3	Indeterminate end of flake
4	Lateral edge of flake-left (from dorsal side)
5	Lateral edge of flake-right
6	Perimeter
7	Convenient edge (usually on shatter)
8	Notch
9	Projection

Appendix B - cont.

CODE

WEAR PATTERN

A	Light unifacial step fracture
B	Heavy unifacial step fracture
C	Light unifacial chipping
D	Light bifacial attrition
E	Heavy bifacial attrition
F	Bifacial percussion on edge
G	Percussion on an original surface
H	Light rotary chipping
I	Rotary step fracture
J	Attrition on a projection
K	Polish

CODE

EDGE ANGLE INTERVAL

1	1-10 degrees
2	11-20 degrees
3	21-30 degrees
4	31-40 degrees
5	41-50 degrees
6	51-60 degrees
7	61-70 degrees
8	71-80 degrees
9	81-90 degrees
10	Over 90 degrees

CODE

FRAGMENTATION

Blank	Whole
0	Proximal end of flake
1	Distal end of flake
2	Midsection of flake
3	Lateral edge of flake
4	Broken biface or uniface
5	Broken core

Appendix C
Phase V: Ceramic Code and Card Design

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>CONTENTS</u>	<u>COLUMN</u>
1	Site Number	1,2,3
2	Grid Number	4,5,6,7,8
3	Meter Square Number	9
4	Level	10,11
5	Feature Letter	12,13
6	Field Specimen Number	14,15,16,17,18
7	See Field 21 (Item Number moved)	19,20,21
8	Thickness	22,23
9	Vessel Shape	24,25
10	Temper	26,27
11	Temper Size	28,29
12	Paste Color	30,31
13	Exterior Surface Treatment	32,33
14	Interior Surface Treatment	34,35
15	Slip location	36,37
16	Slip Type	38,39
17	Slip Color	40,41
18	Rim Form	42,43
19	Paint	44
20	Utilization	45,46
21	Item Number	47,48,49,50,51

Phase V: Lithic Categories

<u>CODE</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
1011	Fossiliferous chert
1020	Black chert
1060	Red chert (jasper)
1070	Yellow-brown chert
1073	Olive-brown chert
1090	Pedernal chert-opaque-white
1091	Pedernal chert-chalcedonic
1093	Pedernal chert-chal.-yellow core, translucent rind
1151	Silicified wood, yellow brown, Jemez variety
1400	Chert, misc.
1600	Chert, gray
2200	Quartzite-sedimentary-light gray, granular
2205	Quartzite-sedimentary-light tan or red, fine grain
3500	Obsidian-clear-banded
3520	Obsidian-dense-black
3520	Obsidian-clear-brown tinge (Jemez)
3521	Obsidian-streaky or mottled red or brown (Jemez)
3530	Obsidian-smoky-light gray and/or white inclusions (Polvadera Peak)
3700	Basalt-vitrophyre-black/dark gray-fine grained
4000	Quartzite-undifferentiated
4001	Quartzite-snowy white

Appendix C - cont.

<u>CODE</u>	<u>STAGE OF MANUFACTURE</u>
0	Parent Material
1	Primary Core
2	Secondary Core
3	Flake
4	Shatter
5	Complete Biface
6	Partial Biface
7	Complete Uniface
8	Pressure Flake
9	Trimming Flake
10	Resharpener Flake
11	Partial Uniface

<u>CODE</u>	<u>WEAR PATTERN</u>
A	Light unifacial step fracture
B	Heavy unifacial step fracture
C	Light unifacial chipping
D	Light bifacial attrition
E	Heavy bifacial attrition
F	Bifacial percussion on edge
G	Percussion on an original surface
H	Light rotary chipping
I	Rotary step fracture
J	Attrition on a projection
K	Polish

Appendix C - Phase V: Projectile Point Card Design

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>COLUMNS</u>
1	Site Number	1,2,3
2	Grid Number	4,5,6,7,8
3	Meter Square Number	9
4	Level	10,11
5	Feature Letter	12,13
6	Field Specimen Number	14,15,16,17,18
7	Item Number	19,20,21
8	Material	22,23,24,25,26,27
9	Stage of Manufacture	28
10	Fragmentation	29
11	Overall Length	30,31
12	Weight	32,33
13	Platform	34,35
14	Cross Section	36,37
15	Flaking	38
16	Form of Blade Edge	39
17	Treatment of Blade Edge	40,41
18	Location of Blade width	42
19	Blade Width	43,44
20	Blade Length	45,46

Appendix C - cont.

<u>FIELD</u>	<u>CONTENT</u>	<u>COLUMNS</u>
21	Blade Thickness	47,48
21	Shoulder Type	49,50
23	Stem Forming Method	51,52
24	Stem Form	53,54
25	Stem Length	55,56
26	Stem Thickness	57,58
27	Neck Width	59,60
28	Base Form	61,62
29	Base Width	63,64
30	Tangs (on base)	65,66
31	Tip Type	67,68
32	Tip Angle	69
33	Number of Notches	70
34	Location of Notches	71
35	Notch Width	72
36	Notch Depth	73
37	Smoothing	74
38	Wear Pattern	75
39	Location of Wear Pattern	76
40	Special Characteristics	77

Appendix D

CURATED COLLECTIONS FROM LA 3505 STORED AT THE
LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY
MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO, SANTA FE
(From Klager 1980)

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
Ceramics: Culinary	1 bag	Rooms 3,5,7,1,6, and 8	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 15 and kiva	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 18,19,29,30,2, and 14	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	2 bags	Rooms 11, 12, 13, 20, 21, 22, and 23	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag	Rooms 10,25, and 26	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 partially restored jar	Room 21	Room #203 (Prewitt House)
Decorated	1 restorable Santa Fe Black-on-white		Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	3 bags Wiyo Black-on- white several restorable vessels		Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag Pindi Black-on-white, several restorable vessels		Room #203 (Prewitt House)
	1 bag miscellaneous sherds		Room #201 (Sub-basement)
	1 bag sherds photographed for report		Room #201 (Sub-basement)
Lithics	1 mixed bag of assorted knives, scrapers, etc.		Room #203
	1 double bitted stone axe		On loan to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque
	Projectile point	Room 22	Room #203
	Projectile point	Room 11	Room #203
	Two projectile points	Room 9	Room #203

Appendix D cont.

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
	Drill, kiva		Room #203
	Blade (Knife)	Room 11	UCLA Obsidian Hydration Lab.
	Drill, surface		Room #203
	Projectil point, surface		UCLA Obsidian Hydration Lab.
	Blade (Knife), kiva		UCLA Obsidian Hydration Lab.
	Projectile point	Room 26	UCLA Obsidian Hydration Lab.
	1 bag assorted lithics, primarily chert		Room #201
Other:	2 small boxes, burned yucca fiber, corn husks, and basket fragments	Room 2	Room #203
	3 pieces of dendro (not treated with preservative-condition poor)	Room 7	Room #203
	2 burned juniper bark plugs		Room #203
	2 packets of burned fiber		Room #203
	1 packet-gray/green	Room 21	Room #203
Undifferentiated Bulk Collections:			
	1 bag surface sherds and lithics		Room #201
	1 bag miscellaneous bone and vegetable matter-including bone, antler, adobe impression, and burned corn		Room #201

Appendix D cont.

ITEMS	DESCRIPTION	ORIGINAL PROVENIENCE	STORAGE LOCATION
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Additional Collections From Abiquiu Sites:

	1 bag of ceramics and lithics from the "Spillway Cave" (Exact location unknown)		Room #201
--	---	--	-----------

	1 bag of bone and wood from "Spillway Cave"		Room #201
--	---	--	-----------

	1 mixed bag of Tewa red and Polychrome ceramics, smudged utility ware, and archaic points and lithics (including obsidian Bajada and En Medio points), seventy pieces in all. Collected by members of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society in late 1950s. Arroyo Comales is sited as collection area. Sample may be associated with AR ⁴ Navajo and Archaic Occupation (Schaafsma 1976, 1979).		Room #201
--	--	--	-----------

CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY
AT ABIQUIU DAM

Recorder

Date

Project/Institution

Land Jurisdiction/Owner

SITE IDENTIFICATION

LA No. _____ Field No. _____

Site Name _____

LOCATION

_____ $\frac{1}{2}$ of the _____ $\frac{1}{2}$ of the _____ $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. _____ T _____, R _____, NMPM, Rio Arr
Co., N.M.

UTM: Zone 13 _____ N _____ E Aerial Photo. _____
Reference

Map Reference: USGS 7.5' _____

PHYSICAL SETTING

Elevation: _____ ft.

Topographic Situation: _____

Soil/Substrate: _____

Slope: _____

Exposure: _____

Ecological Zone: _____

Drainage System: _____

CULTURAL SUMMARY

_____ Single Component _____ Multicomponent

Cultural/Temporal Classification: _____

Basis: _____

Site Description: Feature Forms _____ Artifact Forms _____

Field No. _____

CULTURAL SUMMARY (cont)

Site Size - Dimensions: _____ Area (sq.m.) _____

Depth of Cultural Deposit: _____

SITE CONDITION

_____ excellent
_____ good
_____ fair
_____ deteriorated

_____ ruins
_____ unexposed
_____ altered
_____ unaltered

Characterization of Condition (% of area affected)

_____ surface collection
_____ vandalism
_____ heavy equipment/construction
_____ vegetative modification
_____ off-road vehicle
_____ historic recycling
_____ livestock
_____ burrowing, etc.
_____ downslope erosion

_____ channel erosion
_____ deflation
_____ aggregation
_____ inundation (episodic - #)
_____ inundation (permanent)
_____ testing/excavation
_____ redeposition of cultural
materials
_____ other: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS/ELIGIBILITY

SITE RECORDS

REPOSITORY: School of American
Research

REFERENCE

Appendix E

Field No. _____

Component _____

ARTIFACTS

Provenience: _____

Sample Frame (kind and size): _____

Density: _____ Estimated/Counted

Total Frequency : _____ Estimated/Counted

FEATURES

Provenience _____

Component _____

Feature _____

Size:

Description:

Function:

Basis:

Appendix F

Sites Requiring Location Checks

AR52	AR248.	AR408
AR53	AR249	AR417
AR54	AR250	AR500
AR55	AR251	AR501
AR56	AR252	AR504
AR57 (506)	AR253	AR505
AR58	AR254	AR506 (57)
AR59	AR255	AR507
AR70	AR256	AR508
AR71	AR257	AR509
AR113	AR258	AR512
AR145	AR259	AR513
AR200	AR260	AR516
AR203	AR405	AR525
AR225	AR406	AR530

Appendix G

Sites with Elevation Discrepancies Greater Than 20'

Site #	Original Elevation (NPS)	Revised Elevation (site forms)
AR1	A: 6140', B: 6150'	6115'-6150'
AR4	6220'-6240'	6150'-6300'
AR33	6230'-6300'	6190'-6300'
AR34	6240'	6200'-6260'
AR43	6240'	6175'-6240'
AR102	6200'	6160'-6241'
AR108	6210'	6180'
AR110	6245'	6145'-6200'
AR112	6250'	6220'-6230'
AR136	6390'	6360'-6400'
AR160	6280'	6210'-6300'
AR162	6240'-6330'	6200'-6330'
AR163	6308'-6328'	6255'-6325'
AR170	6220'	6145'-6340'
AR206	6350'	6260'-6270'
AR218	6160'	6130'-6200'
AR222	6240'	6200'-6250'
AR225	6210'	6260'
AR229	6410'	6380'-6482'
AR233	6300'	6260'-6320'
AR234	6200'	6170'-6240'
AR238	6200'	6160'-6180'
AR400	6280'-6320'	6240'
AR401	6280'-6340'	6240'-6320'
AR418	6300'	6275'-6341'
AR421	6320'-6360'	6355'-6380'
AR423	6350'	6325'
AR511	6340'	6250'
AR533'	6320'-6340'	6290'-6340'
920-2	6385'	6360'-6380'
920-7	6305'	6360'-6380'
920-9	6470'	6440'-6450'
920-18	6480'	6450'-6500'
920-20	6390'	6450'-6470'
920-22	6375'	6455'-6465'
920-29	6390'	6360'-6390'

Seven (7) sites with LA numbers for which we were able to calculate elevations do not have NPS inventory elevational data. These sites are AR6,15,30, 538,539,540 and 541.

APPENDIX H

SITE SPECIFIC PROBLEM AREAS

- AR1 Site map has no scale, North arrow or legend
Elevation 6120' in 1974, 6225' in 1975, No F.S. sheet
3 sample areas indicated but not differentiated
- AR2 Elevation 6120' in 1974, 6220' in 1975. NPS inventory
dimensions do not correspond to map
- AR3 1975 report revised cultural affiliation to Historic
Navajo from 1974 report reading "Pueblo IV". NPS
inventory still claims PIV cultural affiliation
- AR5 NPS Inventory elevation differs from field map location;
blue line map differs from field map. Pit roasting or
hearth function not clearly delineated
- AR6 Blue line map differs from field map, location by lat/long.
Site dimension conflict with site map
- AR7 Site area on NPS Inventory smaller than sketch; Inventory
used. Plotted from lat/long. FS sheet missing. Lithic
data missing. No descriptions for field survey feature
data
- AR8 Site area does not match locations on blue line or
field map; plotted from lat/long. areas A&B not
clearly distinguished on map or site description.
(Confused with AR7?). Possible structure present
not addressed during excavation. Description of BMII
Archaic points not correlated with data. Number
of additional features mentioned in notes (5) but more
(7) are indicated on map. Photo Log??
- AR9 Originally thought to be Historic-Spanish-changed
to Ute Ramada (no glass, etc.) Petroglyph panel men-
tioned in survey notes not described in subsequent
reports
- AR10 Phase IV map-site smaller than field topo size and
inventory, however site is silted up. Obsidian occurrence
attributed to Pueblo II-IV (Ph.IV); elsewhere to
Historic Ute
- AR11 Overall dimensions of site from NPS Inventory much
larger than Ph IV map
- AR13 Site dimensions conflict with site map.
- AR15 Location differs from field, lat/long, and blue line.
Blue line disregarded. Does not describe lithics
- AR16 Drainage should read Gato arroyo not Comanche
- AR18 Site dimensions conflict with site map

Appendix H - cont.

- AR21 Site dimensions conflict with site map. Topo does not indicate Area B west of Highway 84. 50% sample of lithics analyzed but not indicated
- AR22 Last sentence pg. 140 (PhIV-1977) change number of Ped. chert from 57 to 67?
- AR26 Lacks definitive descriptions of petroglyph panels. No site map or dimensions. Some petroglyph photos lost?
- AR33 NPS says situated in lower canyon section, PhII says cliff edge. Overlooking Chama (probably includes both)
- AR34 PhIII - cultural affiliation undetermined, Ph VI basis for Archaic affiliation unclear
- AR35 PhVI indicate site originally mislocated, thus replotted
- AR36 Two lithic concentrations, not shown on site map
- AR37 Concentrations A&B not on map
- AR39 PhIII site dimensions conflict with map; PhVI more accurate
- AR40 Topo location may be too far east
- AR41 Scale questionable, Area B no dimensions, Areas not clearly indicated on site map
- AR42 No dimensions, PhVI notes are in extreme conflict with PhIII site dimensions
- AR43 Ambiguous site location. Notes indicate 2nd terrace, PhIII text indicates 1st and 2nd terrace. Site map shows conflicting site location, no map available for PhVI site relocation to resolve conflict. Map not used because it is in total contradiction to topo. Hearths mentioned PhIII not located PhVI
- AR44 Location uncertain. Area 44-b not clearly distinguished on map.
- AR45 5 features indicated in PhVI field notes, rest addressed in text. Conflicting locational description; NPS Inventory-sloping hillside; Phase III valley bottom
- AR50 Originally recorded as petroglyph site PhVI describes lithic
- AR52 Site dimensions? Site notes say 1st terrace; PhIII says 2nd terrace
- AR53 Site dimensions? NPS indicates 1st terrace; PhIII text 2nd terrace

Appendix H - cont.

- AR54 Site dimensions: NPS Inventory 80X40 meters vs. site map 15X10 meters
- AR55 Square meter area: Editor=4415, PhIII=4107
- AR57 Dimensions?- No FS sheet but notes say 2 points collected
- AR58 "Beardsley's scatter" not indicated on NPS Inventory
INCLUDE AS PART OF AR 509
- AR59 Not to scale. NPS and site notes describe large lithic area. PhVI relocation describes 15 lithics only. Topo locations totally inaccurate
- AR62 Dimensions? PhIII, Historic Ute while PhVI says Archaic or unknown.
- AR66 Map dimensions in conflict with field notes
- AR67 Conflicting locational description
- AR69 Site map in slight conflict (10m) with NPS Inventory. Recent hearth and tin cans not on map
- AR70=AR215 Site notes claim 2 midsection points, NPS Inventory claims one is tip fragment. Discrepancy exists between field locations and site notes. Site notes claim that AR70 and 71 are actually AR215. Topo locations varied enough to warrant separate site descriptions
- AR74 Dimensions?
- AR76 Not clearly indicated why BMII point found on site does not date site
- AR77 No scale map for Area A. Possible hearth not indicated on map. Not clearly indicated why Armijo and Pueblo points do not date components of lithic scatter
- AR78 Map and site notes give conflicting site dimensions
- AR100 Phase III and VI indicate different site dimensions. Due to erosion? Hearth excavated PVI was not indicated during Phase III survey. Lithic data tabulated Phase VI not presented.
- AR102 No F.S. sheets or lithic tabulation presented
- AR103 Phase III indicated 9075 sq. meter. However, 110 diameter area=9498 sq. meters.
- AR106 Designated historic site although En Medio and Armijo points collected.
- AR107 Phase VI site map indicated but not included in SAR documents. Depth NI

Appendix H - cont.

- AR108 No location on blueprint or field map; plotted from lat/long. Phase VI notes different field appearance from PIII
- AR110 Phase III designates site BMIII-PI and Historic Ute; Phase VI designates Archaic?
- AR112 NPS indicates 8X10m area, PIII says 100 sq.m.
- AR113 Site notes say number was not used; however topo location was given
- AR115 Photo's taken, no photo log
- AR120 NPS Inventory: Type I lithic site, PIII TypeII?
- AR121 Dr. F.H.Ellis excavation notes missing. Later site dimensions are not comparable to PIII. Excavation map shows discrepancy between features E and F as indicated in notes. No depth of features given
- AR122 Phase III report and site map give conflicting site dimensions
- AR123 Are cobble alignments natural (field notes) or tipi rings? (report)
- AR124 NPS Inventory, site map and PIII give conflicting site dimensions
- AR125 Phase III sq meters=1875, Ed.=1962
- AR126 Field notes indicated Type I lithic site; Phase III says Type II
- AR127 Ph.III square meter area differs from site dimensions
- AR129 Discrepancy between NPS Inventory elevation and topo map location
- AR130 Field notes suggest lambing pens; PIII suggest dwellings; feature G basis NI for Spanish affiliation
- AR132 No site dimensions, questionable topo location
- AR133 No site dimensions
- AR135 Two conflicting site maps. Recent hearth and tin cans shown on map not described elsewhere
- AR136 In Phase VI draft report apparently should read AR236 not AR136 (pg.45)

Appendix H - cont.

AR137 No site dimensions

AR139 In Phase VI draft report apparently mistaken for AR239 (p.46). AR139-no scale map, lithic material NI on map -

AR142 Topo places comp A&B much (10X) farther apart than skeeth

AR143 No site dimensions

AR145 Has topo location but no other information available.

AR146 Collectors piles not on site map

AR147 Hearth areas not indicated on maps delineation of Puebloan - Navajo not clear

AR149 No dimensions

AR150 Do "flakes in area " of projectile point relate to point?

AR152 "possible"? fire cracked rock

AR153 Field map site size not in correspondence with PIII data

AR154 No site dimensions indicated

AR155 No site dimensions indicated

AR156 Conflicting information for site area

AR157 No site dimensions

AR158 No site dimensions.

AR159 No site dimensions

AR160 No site dimensions

AR161 F.S.Sheet?

AR162 No scale map. Feature 1, hearth, not on map. Site notes indicate cluster 2 15X20 feet, NPS Inventory indicates cluster 2 15X20 meters

AR163 No dimensions

AR167 Conflict between site notes and map designation of structures

AR168 Field notes missing; Feature 1: no size or depth info.

Appendix H - cont.

- AR169 Cultural affiliation confusing. PIII text indicates a BMII typology based on projectile point although site is indicated as closely associated with AR166 and 167 which are 17th Century Navajo. Point not collected from any features
- AR170 Topo and given site size conflict
- AR173 Not included in Tables Phase III
- AR174 No dimensions, map does not include Feature 2
- AR175 Topo dimensions conflict with PhIII data
- AR176 Roll 3 Exp 1-4 indicated on field photo log but missing on lab photo log
- AR200 Site could not be relocated Phase VI using original field notes and map. Couldn't find photos listed in log. Sketch gives slightly different dimensions than NPS Inventory and text
- AR201 Sketch gives slightly different dimensions than NPS Inventory and text
- AR202 Sketch gives slightly different dimensions than NPS Inventory and text
- AR203 Could not be relocated Phase VI given original notes and map
- AR205 Sketch shows site to be much larger than text
- AR207 Text indicates 1 hearth, Phase VI and survey show 2; text shows smaller site than sketch
- AR208 Text has much smaller site than sketch, different from inventory also.
- AR209 Text has site slightly smaller than sketch. Text and sketch do not mention hearths, NPS inventory says fire-cracked rock
- AR211 Text shows site much smaller than sketch, difference due to including "distant" wall in site size on sketch dimensions
- AR212 No scale sketch Phase III or Phase VI
- AR213 Text smaller site size than sketch
- AR214 According to sketch, site lies further west than map location

Appendix H - cont.

- AR215 Variation in site size derived from inventory
Has AR70 been incorporated into this site? If so,
AR70 is probably mislocated. Project point listed
is annotated SITE BOUNDARIES EXTENDED INCLUDE
AR 70 IN THIS
SITE
- AR216 Inventory gives lower elevation than topo. Sketch
and topo location conflict. "Possible" hearth not
listed in survey notes
- AR217 NPS Inventory describes hearths, Phase III says 1
hearth
- AR218 Text shows site larger than sketch
- AR219 Not mapped
- AR221 Text shows site size as much smaller than sketch.
Size on sketch different from topo and NPS Inventory
- AR222 Diameter 125m on sketch, 100m on NPS Inventory
Hearths originally documented not present Phase VI
- AR224 Inventory says Tewa Gray, describes no Tewa Gray
- AR225 Location questionable, shown as inside AR33. Sketch
shows site on west side of arroyo, topo on east.
AR525 maybe confused with AR225. AR525 shows 2
locations on blueline map. The lat/long. for 525
match neither location. The lat/long for 225 is close
to AR 33 field location
- AR226 Point probably collected but not shown on FS sheets.
Topo location differs from NPS Inventory and text
- AR227 Topo situation differs from text and inventory : mesa
vs. terrace. Location changed in blue ink on
field maps-should it have been?
- AR228 Location changed in blue ink on field maps- should
it have been?
- AR229 Text differs slightly from sketch in site size. Topo
location differs from inventory and text
- AR230 Text site size much smaller than sketch
- AR231 Inventory and sketch give different topo locations.
Function given in text as quarry-evidence? Doesn't
account for rock shelter and hearth
- AR233 Text has site larger than sketch
- AR234 Phase VI sketch gives 50X80 dimensions?? Phase III
shows sq. meters=10,000

Appendix H - cont.

- AR236 Text gives site too large for isolate. Probably discussed Phase VI as AR136.
- AR237 Discrepancy in site size (area) and dimensions due to shape of site.
- AR239 Probably discussed as AR139 and AR239 in Phase VI draft report. Description of AR139 in Phase VI in conflict with Phase III survey notes. Site size differs slightly from text and NPS Inventory.
- AR240 Site dimensions do not include isolated biface 150meters south.
- AR241 Site dimensions differ between sketch and inventory and size is larger on sketch than text.
- AR242 Slight size different in text and inventory from sketch scale. Not on blue line map.
- AR243 Survey says no collection, text indicates 1 sherd collected
- AR246 Sketch and inventory not in agreement; i.e. #hearths, #points.
- AR247 Not on blue line map
- AR248 Correct topo location uncertain. Major discrepancy between NPS Inventory and field map location. Site sketch for AR249 indicates 3rd alternative location. Mano noted in text but not on sketch or inventory; fire-cracked rock listed on inventory and text but not on sketch. Phase VI field notes say site not found but probably was later since description appears in Phase VI report. Site found during testing was collected but no notes.
- AR249 Text shows 4 points- sketch and Inventory 3 points, site size slightly different in sketch and inventory.
- AR251 Inventory says 2 hearths, sketch shows 1.
- AR252 Sketch scale shows site larger than inventory. 2 field maps show different locations. Relocated Phase VI but perhaps did not go far enough North to find structure located Phase III, otherwise description matches. Phase VI text omits mention of bifaces etc. mentioned Phase VI notes and in NPS Inventory
- AR253 Phase VI notes have site much smaller than inventory and text with 1 concentration rather than 3 (Inventory). Description Phase VI does not match with original survey, possibly matches area C. No structures found in Phase VI

Appendix H - cont.

- AR254 Probably overlaps with artifacts of AR261
- AR255 Shown on blueline as 255 and 256, differs from description of size in inventory
- AR256 Text has site much larger than sketch and inventory
Historical art 12 meters N NE of feature 1 in notes,
sketch has 60 meter N NE
- AR257 Site not relocated in Phase VI
- AR258 Erroneously shown on blueline as more northerly AR253.
Given two different locations on field map.
- AR261 Phase VI thought site should be located closer to AR254
i.e. south of plotted location.
- AR263 Not on blueline
- AR264 Phase VI gives 2 feature D's. One is a corral, the
other trash. Trash redesignated Cluster 1.
- AR400 Elevation possibly wrong: sketch shows different site
location.
- AR401 Correct orientation on sketch map?
- AR402 Phase III describes and maps "presumably" historic
hearths. Phase VI describes Archaic hearths. Photos
Phase VI-where?
- AR404 No dimensions, vague descriptions map includes features
which are not described in the NPS inventory.
- AR405 Ph VI could not relocate at given location. Dis-
crepancy between site dimensions. Where did Ph III
obtain square meter area?
- AR406 Phase VI report suggests 406 and 405 are same site.
Photos do not agree. Phase VI cultural affiliation
suggests Archaic, elsewhere C-14 dates indicate BMIII-
PI association.
- AR408 Location uncertain; testing redefined site; not clear
which area is correct.
- AR407 Map in ambiguous condition.
- AR409 Site map does not correspond to square meter area.
- AR410 Topographic map location too close to river to corres-
pond to sketch. "Charred Areas" not included in site
dimensions, not addressed Phase III.

Appendix H - cont.

- AR411 Description, inventory and sketch show site on bench close to arroyos; topo places it in canyon
- AR412 Isolated mano?
- AR413 Were C-14 samples processed?
- AR416 Map not to scale
- AR417 Relocation impossible - Phase VI
- AR418 Sq. meter area conflicting data
- AR419 20' difference between topo and NPS inventory
- AR421 Sq. meter: Phase III=49999 should read 49000
- AR422 Topo shows A & B - Sketch doesn't
- AR423 Phase III description ambivalent with map. Map shows apparent fork stick hogan. Phase III report describes evidence of fires, lamb pen and possible corrals. NPS Inventory describes collapsed hogan.
- AR424 Lack of descriptive lithic information
- AR500 Sketch suggests site extends to highest inundation level, topo location does not. Site not relocated Phase VI, inventory shows 1 concentration, sketch shows 2.
- AR501 Map does not show line of sandstone rocks
- AR502 Phase VI text cites hearth but Phase VI field notes say no hearths; original survey has hearth of cobbles but Phase VI testing shows no ash content. Phase VI "redescribed" site
- AR503 Sketch suggests E side of wash, topo location and inventory show West of Wash
- AR505 Map site dimensions do not fit sq. meter area. - FS not indicated on map
- AR507 Dimensions missing
- AR508 "Possible" ring, lithic scatter missing from site map. Definite ring, 4m in diameter on map, 3m on NPS Inventory
- AR509, AR511 Locations way off *AR 509 includes AR 58*
- AR510 Sketch shows site to be $\frac{1}{2}$ size of inventory and text. Text inconsistent-shows site to be with and without hearths

Appendix H - cont.

- AR512 NPS Inventory shows 1 hearth-Inundation study shows 2-4 hearths present and groundstone. Sketch in Inundation study gives slope at odds with topo map.
- AR513 -
AR525 Survey notes and sketches missing
- AR513 Two field map locations
- AR514 6250-6280' elevation topo location; NPS Inventory 6350'
- AR516 Field maps give 2 locations; site size on blue line and field map much exaggerated, exact location undetermined, location derived from lat/long. on Inventory; size adjusted by testing notes. Implication in Phase VI report is that hearths were tested-but not according to notes; suspect this not the same as site recorded in Phase III. Much larger Phase VI and has hearth.
- AR519 Site size increased in Phase VI over inventory
- AR520 Drainage affiliation ambiguous Phase III: Comales; NPS Inventory: Chamiso. No site dimensions
- AR521 NPS cultural affiliation indeterminate; Phase III says BMIII.
- AR522 Conflict in drainage and elevational data: NPS Inventory 6350'; Chamiso; Phase III 6250': Comales
- AR524 Sq meter area different Phase III 7500, sq. meters, of 100m diameter=7850
- AR525 Blue line 2 locations, No.225 changed to 525 but doesn't match inventory description. See AR33 and 225. Lat/long. on Inventory probably wrong.
- AR526 Alignment of sandstone blocks indicated on map are not discussed in notes
- AR529 Shown on blue line map as 521 (NW one). Gravel pit on map not discussed elsewhere. Phase III sq. meters off by 1000
- AR530 Two field map locations, sketch indicated location closer to river, inventory farther away. Site 530 shown blue line on Echo Amphitheater on Chama is really AR532

Appendix H - cont.

- AR531 Feature 2 not clearly indicated on map
- AR532 Ed.; 130m diameter=13266 sq.m; Phase III claims
4250 sq. meters
- AR533 Site map not to scale, conflicts with Phase III sq.
meters.
- AR534 Site map shows larger scatter than NPS indicates.
- AR538 No site size, no sketch

APPENDIX I

LA/AR SITE NUMBER CORRESPONDENCE

AR1 LA 25290
AR2 LA 25291
AR3 LA 25292
AR4 LA 25293
AR5 LA 25294
AR6 LA 25295
AR7 LA 25296
AR8 LA 25297
AR9 LA 25298
AR10 LA 25299
AR11 LA 25300
AR12 LA 25301
AR13 LA 25302
AR14 LA 25303
AR15 LA 25304
AR16 LA 25305
AR17 LA 25306
AR18 LA 25307
AR19 LA 25308
AR20 LA 25309
AR21 LA 25310
AR22 LA 25311
AR23 LA 25312
AR24 LA 25313
AR25 LA 25314
AR26 LA 25315
AR27 LA 25316
AR28 LA 25317
AR29 LA 25318
AR30 LA 25319
AR31 LA 25320
AR32 LA 25321
AR33 LA 25322
AR34 LA 25323
AR35 LA 25573
AR36 LA 25324
AR37 LA 25325
AR38 LA 25326
AR39 LA 25327
AR40 LA 25328
AR41 LA 25329
AR42 LA 25330
AR43 LA 25331

AR44 LA 25332
AR45 LA 25333
AR46 LA 25334
AR47 LA 25335
AR48 LA 25336
AR49 LA 25337
AR50 LA 25338
AR51 LA 25339
AR52 ques. location
AR53 ques. location
AR54 ques. location
AR55 ques. location
AR56 ques. location
AR57 ques. location
AR58 ques. location
AR59 ques. location
AR60 LA 25340
AR61 LA 25341
AR62 LA 25342
AR63 LA 25343
AR64 LA 25344
AR65 LA 25345
AR66 LA 25346
AR67 LA 25347
AR68 LA 25348
AR69 LA 25349
*AR70 LA 25350
*AR71 LA 25351 } = 25449
AR72 LA 25352
AR73 LA 25353
AR74 LA 25354
AR75 LA 25355
AR76 LA 25356
AR77 LA 25357
AR78 LA 25288
AR100 LA 25358
AR101 LA 25359
AR102 LA 25360
AR103 LA 25361
AR104 LA 25362
AR105 LA 25363
AR106 LA 25364
AR107 LA 25365

Appendix I - cont

AR108	LA 25366	AR154	LA 25412
AR109	LA 25367	AR155	LA 25413
AR110	LA 25368	AR156	LA 25414
AR111A	LA 25369	AR157	LA 25415
AR111B	LA 25289	AR158	LA 25416
AR112	LA 25370	AR159	LA 25417
* AR113	LA 25371	AR160	LA 25418
AR114	LA 25372	AR161	LA 25419
AR115	LA 25373	AR162	LA 25420
AR116	LA 25374	AR163	LA 25421
AR117	LA 25375	AR164	LA 25422
AR118	LA 25376	AR165	LA 25423
AR119	LA 25377	AR166	LA 25424
AR120	LA 25378	AR167	LA 25425
AR121	DA 25379	AR168	LA 25426
AR122	LA 25380	AR169	LA 25427
AR123	LA 25381	AR170	LA 25428
AR124	LA 25382	AR171	LA 25429
AR125	LA 25383	AR172	LA 25430
AR126	LA 25384	AR173	LA 25431
AR127	LA 25385	AR174	LA 25432
AR128	LA 25386	AR175	LA 25433
AR129	LA 25387	AR176	LA 25434
AR130	LA 25388	AR177	LA 25435
AR131	LA 25389	AR200	no location
AR132	LA 25390	AR201	LA 25436
AR133	LA 25391	AR202	LA 25437
AR134	LA 25392	AR203	no location
AR135	LA 25393	AR204	LA 25438
AR136	LA 25394	AR205	LA 25439
AR137	LA 25395	AR206	LA 25440
AR138	LA 25396	AR207	LA 25441
AR139	LA 25397	AR208	LA 25442
AR140	LA 25398	AR209	LA 25443
AR141	LA 25399	AR210	LA 25444
AR142	LA 25400	AR211	LA 25445
AR143	LA 25401	AR212	LA 25446
AR144	LA 25402	AR213	LA 25447
* AR145	LA 25403	AR214	LA 25448
AR146	LA 25404	AR215	79,71 LA 25449
AR147	LA 25405	AR216	LA 25450
AR148	LA 25406	AR217	LA 25451
AR149	LA 25407	AR218	LA 25452
AR150	LA 25408	AR220	LA 25453
AR151	LA 25409	AR221	LA 25454
AR152	LA 25410	AR222	LA 25455
AR153	LA 25411		

Appendix I -. cont

AR223 LA 25456
 AR224 LA 25457
 AR225 uncertain loc.
 AR226 LA 25458
 AR227 LA 25459
 AR228 LA 25460
 AR229 LA 25461
 AR230 LA 25462
 AR231 LA 25463
 AR232 LA 25464
 AR233 LA 25465
 AR234 LA 25466
 AR235 LA 25467
 AR236 LA 25468
 AR237 LA 25469
 AR238 LA 25470
 AR239 LA 25471
 AR240 LA 25472
 AR241 LA 25473
 AR242 LA 25474
 AR243 LA 25475
 AR244 LA 25476
 AR245 LA 25477
 AR246 LA 25478
 AR247 LA 25479
 AR248 ques. location
 AR249 ques. location
 AR250 ques. location
 AR251 ques. location
 AR252 ques. location
 AR253 ques. location
 AR254 ques. location
 AR255 ques. location
 AR256 ques. location
 AR257 no location
 AR258 ques. location
 AR259 ques. location
 AR260 ques. location
 AR261 LA 25574
 AR262 LA 25480
 AR263 LA 25481
 AR264 LA 25482
 AR200 LA 25483
 AR401 LA 25484
 AR402 LA 25485
 AR403 LA 25486
 AR404 LA 25487

AR405 ques. location
 AR406 no location
 AR407 LA 25488
 AR408 ques. location
 AR409 LA 25489
 AR410 LA 25490
 AR411 LA 25491
 AR412 LA 25492
 AR413 LA 25493
 AR414 LA 25494
 AR415 LA 25495
 AR416 LA 25496
 AR417 no location
 AR418 LA 25497
 AR419 LA 25498
 AR420 LA 920
 AR421 LA 25499
 AR422 LA 25500
 AR423 LA 25501
 AR424 LA 25502
 AR500 no location
 AR501 ques. location
 AR502 LA 25503
 AR503 LA 25504
 AR504 ques. location
 AR505 ques. location
 *AR506 LA 25505
 AR507 ques. location
 AR508 ques. location
 AR509 ques. location
 AR510 LA 25575
 AR511 LA 25576
 AR512 ques. location
 AR513 ques. location
 AR514 LA 25506
 AR515 LA 25507
 AR516 ques. location
 AR517 LA 25508
 AR518 LA 25509
 AR519 LA 25510
 AR520 LA 25511
 AR521 LA 25512
 AR522 LA 25513
 AR523 LA 25514
 AR524 LA 25515
 AR525 uncertain loc.
 AR526 LA 25516

Appendix I - cont

AR527	LA 25517	920-21	LA 25547
AR528	LA 25518	920-22	LA 25548
AR529	LA 25519	920-23	LA 25549
AR530	uncertain loc.	920-24	LA 25550
AR531	LA 25520	920-25	LA 25551
AR532	LA 25521	920-26	LA 6607
AR533	LA 25522	920-27	LA 25552
AR534	LA 25523	920-28	LA 25553
AR535	LA 25524	920-29	LA 25554
AR536	LA 25525	920-30	LA 25555
AR537	LA 25526	920-31	LA 25556
AR538	LA 25577	920-32	LA 25557
AR539	LA 25578	920-33	LA 25558
AR540	LA 25579	920-34	LA 25559
AR541	LA 25580	920-35	LA 25560
920-1	LA 25527	920-36	LA 25561
920-2	LA 25528	920-37	LA 25562
920-3	LA 25529	920-38	LA 25563
920-4	LA 25530	920-39	LA 25564
920-5	LA 25531	920-40	LA 25565
920-6	LA 25532	920-41	LA 25566
920-7	LA 25533	920-42	LA 25567
920-8	LA 25534	920-43	LA 25568
920-9	LA 25535	920-44	LA 25569
920-10	LA 25536	920-45	LA 25570
920-11	LA 25537	920-46	LA 25571
920-12	LA 25538	920-47	LA 25572
920-13	LA 25539		
920-14	LA 25540		
920-15	LA 25541		
920-16	LA 25542		
920-17	LA 25543		
920-18	LA 25544		
920-19	LA 25545		
920-20	LA 25546		

* Although sites AR70, 71, 113, 145 and 506 (57) were assigned LA numbers, the existence or location of these sites is questionable. AR 70 and 71 may actually be equivalent to AR215. AR113 and 145 may not be sites at all, as there is absolutely no information on them beyond a topo location. AR506 is the same as AR57, which we know to be questionable.

END

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